Findings: City of Cape Town

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High-level Market

Cape Town’s housing market has stabilised in recent years but remains more active and more affordable than most municipalities.

Cape Town has the highest number of residential properties, the 2nd highest number of households of all South African cities and the 2nd lowest ratio of households to formal residential properties among the nine SACN member cities.

In 2012, Cape Town had the second highest number of sales transactions and the highest average residential sales prices, according to the deeds registry. Its average household income is the 3rd highest in the country (making it more affordable than the national average).

Cape Town’s lower priced markets are driving housing growth: properties considered ‘affordable’ are growing faster than the overall market in several key performance indicators.

After 2008 housing performance rebounded solidly but has levelled off since 2010. Its affordable sector, however, is on par with the strong growth found in all affordable markets across the country.

Cape Town’s affordability ratio is 3.1, meaning that to afford the average house would take more than three times the average income. This is below the national average of 3. Despite its below-average affordability ratio, Cape Town’s housing gap (of R696 000) is the 3rd highest of the nine cities. Yet this is offset by the above-average household income and sales prices, which allows equity to drive down some of that gap.

Leveraging equity. Average home equity in Cape Town is R575 000, equal to about 80% the average housing gap of R696 000, which helps to improve affordability. The equity rates of 56% are the highest of all major metros, but lower than expected in a high cost market and may reflect the market’s recent stabilisation. Over five years, equity in the overall market has grown 9%, but equity in affordable areas has grown at four times that rate (41%), presenting an opportunity for these homeowners to capture that value and leverage higher priced homes.

AREAS OF OPPORTUNITY

Close the lending gap by leveraging equity in markets with older affordable properties (e.g. RDP subsidy areas that are older than eight years) to encourage the development of new housing opportunities for homeowners in those areas (notably areas with high equity, low churn, low bond rates, low loan to value ratios).

Promote density and lower costs by prioritising growth opportunities in areas nestled within existing infrastructure.

Explore investments in low-income areas near or within existing high-cost areas, which will improve sustainability, accessibility, income integration and overall marketability.
Cape Town’s market overall is stabilising

Cape Town’s robust post-2008 response is easing off.

While all cities in South Africa experienced a post-2008 slowdown, Cape Town rebounded faster and stronger than most. Perhaps as a result, the last two years show sales tapering off and prices levelling slightly. However, Cape Town has the second highest level of sales of all metros and the highest average property values. The levels of bonded sales have remained consistent, reflecting perhaps the impact of these conditions. New registrations1 spiked in 2009 and then dropped, which may be due to the city’s past priority to register existing government-sponsored housing stock.

The table below shows key performance indicators and the benchmarks – the levels of change and growth against which local neighborhoods are compared to determine whether they are growing faster, about the same rate or slower than the city overall. These performance indicators are aggregated to create the Housing Performance Index, described in the next section.

An index is useful because it conveys an area’s market strengths efficiently and compares larger and smaller markets more appropriately.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Benchmark</th>
<th>Index Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value: percent change in amount</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price: percent change in amount</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transactions: percent change in number</td>
<td>-0.7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonded sales: percent change in number</td>
<td>-5.2%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churn: percent change in rate</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New registrations: percent change in rate</td>
<td>-1.0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1New registrations may include existing residential properties, such as government-subsidised housing completed in the past but for which title deeds have only been transferred now. It is included as a key market indicator because the addition of those registrations represents new supply: growth in tangible formal assets which can be financed and sold.
Affordable markets drive municipal market growth

The HPI tracks six key indicators, which most effectively capture several key components of housing markets, and compares the results to the city to determine areas of growth or strength:

- Value: percent change in amount
- Price: percent change in amount
- Transactions: percent change in number
- Bonded sales: percent change in number
- Churn: percent change in rate
- New registrations: percent change in number

The HPI relates property markets performance by using the following profiles:

- **Growing** areas exceed the city’s rate of change in any four of six key market indicators.
- **Stable** areas meet or beat the city in at least three indicators.
- **Slow** areas are growing at rates less than the city in two (or fewer) of the six indicators.

*For example:* A city considering strategies for acquiring or disposing of city-owned sites may use the growth profiles to decide which sites to retain and develop directly and which to tender, what type of development is best suited for each site and, over time, to assess the impact of these strategies. Larger scale, dense projects might be more appropriate situated in rapidly growing areas and more attractive to private developers; smaller scale approaches might be more successful in stable or slow growth neighbourhoods to smaller companies.

**How the HPI is useful**

Using the HPI provides an efficient way of understanding market strengths in three key contexts:

- **Appropriately site different development strategies.** Whether seeking the best location for particular development strategies or zones or considering options for a given development site, the HPI informs the appropriate location and scale of development options, how best to promote opportunities for investment, and improves the likelihood of market success and sustainability over time.

- **Improve understanding of market opportunity.** The market performance of each neighborhood can help policymakers and investors (developers, lenders, other partners) to understand patterns, learn what might influence the growth or stability of neighbourhoods and devise intervention strategies that build on the local areas’ unique strengths.

- **Measure impact.** The index’s behaviour over time can provide quick insights into the impact of past development interventions and initiatives. Did the area’s growth continue or stabilise after the mall or transit line was upgraded? How did the policy achieve its intended outcome?
Cape Town’s affordable areas drive housing market growth
Many lower-priced suburbs are growing faster than the city overall

Mapping the Housing Performance Index at the suburb level reveals those local areas whose housing markets are growing faster, in line with or slower than the city overall.

The green areas* include many areas of interest for expanding housing opportunities, such as Gugulethu and Nyanga (near the metro centre), Mitchell’s Plain and Delft (further out) and Atlantis (north of the central city).

Highlighting the growing areas where property values are less than R500 000 reveals that overall, 84 (or 27%) of the 312 growing suburbs in Cape Town are in affordable areas.

*Note that the large green area surrounding northern Cape Town is a single mainplace called ‘Cape Metro’.
Many local housing markets are not affordable to the average local income

Affordability is often considered as those properties with a value of R500 000 or less, reflecting the maximum home affordable to a family earning R15 000, the upper limits of many subsidy programmes. With the release of census results at the suburb level for the first time, several important aspects of affordability can be understood more clearly, most notably:

- Are local markets affordable to the people who live there?
- What is affordable?
- What is the housing gap?

The affordability of an area will depend on the extent to which the average income in that area can afford an average house in that area, using a typical mortgage bond (5% down payment, 11% interest over 20 years). Comparing local average incomes to local average sales prices produces an affordability ratio. Dividing the monthly bond payment on the average sale by the average monthly household income provides an affordability ratio, which shows by how much the local income must be multiplied in order to afford the average house: the higher the ratio, the wider the affordability gap. The housing gap is the difference between what the homeowner with an average income can afford and the average sales price in the area. This gap keeps housing markets from thriving.

For example: In an area where the average monthly income is R4 000, homeowners can afford a R100 000 house (assuming average bond terms). If the average sales price in that area is R200 000, it would require twice the average income, or an affordability ratio of 2 to 1. Subtracting the average sales price (R200 000) from the average affordable price (R100 000) gives a housing gap of R100 000.

How the Affordability Ratio is useful

Using this ratio as a shortcut to measure relative affordability will help to tailor housing solutions to local needs. By using the price–income relationship to determine affordability, local policymakers are able to measure more appropriately and apply affordability targets to local markets. Being able to determine affordability ratios and housing price gaps can:

- Create more affordable and sustainable housing developments that meet local residents’ needs by pinpointing prices more appropriately, or measuring the subsidy required to stimulate development.
- Support housing integration strategies in upmarket areas by encouraging developers to include affordable housing in exchange for incentives (such as targeting 30% of the units to the local area income in exchange for zoning approvals or density bonuses).
- Measure the effectiveness of cost-reducing strategies, such as land acquisition grants or discounts, construction alternatives, and other interventions to make housing more affordable at the local level.
- Improve the estimated costs and optimal location potential of integrated housing development schemes.
- Target affordable lending efforts more accurately, meeting the needs of intended customers more appropriately.
Cape Town’s affordability is better than most cities but still challenging to most households

In Cape Town, it takes on average 3.1 times the average income to afford the average house. The average housing gap (the difference between the average affordable home and the average sales price) is R696 000.

**AFFORDABILITY BY PROPERTY VALUE VERSUS INCOME**

The average household earns R13 164 monthly, which means it can afford a R336 000 home. However, the average sales price in Cape Town is just over one million rands. The distribution of this gap can be shown two ways. In the map, ‘Affordable Suburbs by Property Value’, areas with average property values of less than R250 000 or between R250 000 and R500 000 are highlighted in green or orange respectively. In ‘Affordable Suburbs by Affordability Ratio’, darker red areas on the map indicate higher affordability ratios, or less affordability. Despite its above-average sales price, Cape Town’s affordability ratio is below the national average because of the higher income earning potential.

Some areas considered ‘affordable’ by value are not affordable when based on the affordability ratio. If incomes are considered, Cape Town’s affordable suburbs drops by half, from 197 (23% of all suburbs whose average value is less than R500 000), to 85 (10% of all suburbs, with an affordability ratio of 1:1 or less). This is the real affordability gap, which most residents know intuitively and can now be measured at the local level.
Accessing equity closes the housing gap and drives demand

If a potential homebuyer has savings, or if they have an existing house which they can sell, the amount they need to borrow to buy a new house decreases, or the home they can afford increases. The funds that they can use to supplement the mortgage bond is called equity, and the practice of using this equity to increase their housing affordability is called leverage.

Leverage is among the most important ways for homeowners to expand their purchasing power. Leverage works best in flourishing housing markets, where:

♀ eligible buyers must be looking,
♀ lenders must be lending, and
♀ homes must be available to drive interest.

Constraints that exist most often in affordable markets include the availability of homes to buy, the ability to sell government subsidised stock (which comes with an eight-year resale restriction), credit accessibility, existing household indebtedness, and the willingness of existing homeowners to sell their most important asset.

By deducting mortgage loans from home values at the neighbourhood level, the resulting equity can be compared to the housing gap within those areas to determine the extent to which equity can help fill the local housing gap. This can entice development to stronger markets, expand housing options, and begin to open up markets in new ways.

How leveraging equity is useful

Leverage can be used to close the broader housing gap in less affluent areas and is a powerful lever for homeowners. Homeowners in affordable areas are less likely to have a mortgage bond on their home and so can convert more of the full value of their homes into new home purchases than indebted property owners. Equity levels imply greater market opportunity than incomes alone and can be a key consideration of local policy makers, lenders and even builders.

Using the equity from selling one’s home towards the price of a new house begins to fund the gap between the lower and upper average sales prices, bringing these market segments closer together, improving market accessibility and affordability (assuming that properties within that price range are available, in areas where these families wish to live). Accessing that leverage more effectively could unlock housing markets in affordable areas. Developers, lenders and municipalities could expand the viability of housing options in previously overlooked areas by more carefully considering local equity levels to fill the housing gap.
**Equity Levels in Cape Town**

In Cape Town, while equity values in homes over R500 000 is three and one-half times that of homes under R500 000, that equity has much more impact in lowering housing prices in affordable markets.

The chart below compares the proportion of equity in the average home to the average sales price by value band. While average equity is 62% in properties over R500 000, the rate is between 77% and almost 120% in homes under R500 000. While the rand values between those markets are vastly different, the value of that equity in affordable markets has much more impact in lowering housing costs.

### USING EQUITY TO EXPAND HOMEOWNERSHIP IN CAPE TOWN

Homeowners in upper priced housing markets often use equity from their existing homes to close the gap: in the city overall, homeowners access about R575 000 in equity to reduce average prices from over R1 million to about R825 000, and the income required drops by half. However, in Cape Town, the average family who applies the average equity to purchase the average house must still borrow an additional R120 000.

In contrast, lower income homeowners can apply on average R161 000 in equity towards the value of a new home. Adding this equity to what their income can support (about R192 000) almost doubles their purchasing power. This highlights the growing strength of home equity to leverage lower income families into the mainstream.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applying equity to fill the gap</th>
<th>City overall</th>
<th>Lower income* / under R500 000 properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Average household income</td>
<td>R13 164</td>
<td>R7 898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Average affordable sales price</td>
<td>R336 000</td>
<td>R191 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Average sales price</td>
<td>R1 031 000</td>
<td>R199 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Housing gap (b-c)</td>
<td>(R695 000)</td>
<td>(R7 500)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordability ratio (c/b)</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Average equity</td>
<td>R575 000</td>
<td>R161 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Remaining gap/surplus (d-e)</td>
<td>(R120 000)</td>
<td>R153 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For the purposes of comparison, lower income is 60% of the area average income.
Equity Continues to Grow

Over the past five years, home equity values in affordable areas have grown five times as fast as in Cape Town overall.

Homes worth less than R500 000 typically have fewer loans, a faster-growing value, and an initial housing cost that was low or free (thanks to government investment in housing).

Just as homeowners use equity to expand their housing options, policy makers, investors and developers can more accurately assess the market feasibility of various housing options by tracking the growth and availability of homeowner equity at the neighbourhood level. This indicator thus becomes very useful for meeting – and closing – the housing gap.

The highest growth in equity since 2007 has been in low-income areas with fewer bonds and faster appreciation rates.

This information is useful for considering how outcomes might be different in those areas most eager for change. In doing so, it is important to acknowledge the presence of historical barriers, such as limited access to credit, lack of upmarket product to buy, and reluctance to sell one’s most valuable asset.